

THE GRANGE



F. H. C. F.

Essentials, Unity; In Non-Essentials, Liberty;
In All Things Charity

ing A Concise Statement of the Aims,
Purposes and Practical Workings
of the Order of

Patrons of Husbandry

Under the Jurisdiction of

Washington State Grange

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| B. KEGLEY, Master..... | Palouse |
| C. PICKING, Overseer..... | Sunnyside |
| W. FRASE, Lecturer..... | Alpha |
| ED W. LEWIS: Secretary..... | Tumwater |



Blankenship-Lee Ptg. Co., Olympia, Wash.

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Washington State Grange

1911-12

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| Master | C. B. Kegley | Palouse |
| Overseer | W. C. Picking | Sunnyside |
| Lecturer | C. W. Frase | Alpha |
| Steward | Lewis Extine | Ethel |
| Assistant Steward | F. W. Munz | Ellensburg |
| Chaplain | Clara Kurtz Bowers | Outlook |
| Treasurer | Frank Field | Snohomish |
| Secretary | Fred W. Lewis | Tumwater |
| Gate Keeper | Louis Griel | Alpha |
| Ceres | Cora E. Alvord | Thomas |
| Pomona | Rosa Wynegar | Ellensburg |
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J. O. Wing, 1914, Washougal

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Agricultural Committee

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| H. J. Noble, Dunn | C. E. Flint, Bellingham |
| C. W. Frase, Alpha | Fred W. Lewis, Tumwater |

All State officers are Deputies.

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FARMERS!

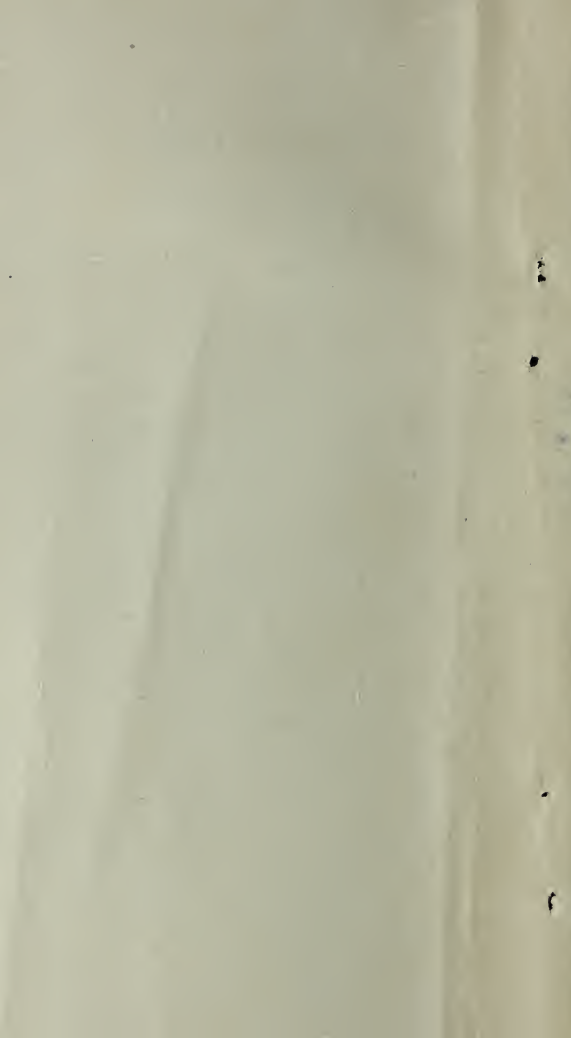
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1 This pamphlet invites your attention. It is addressed to you whether you are inside the Grange or only an enquiring outsider.

It is intended to answer a few of the most common questions regarding the aims and purposes of our order, and if it convinces you that it is the duty of farmers to organize and that it is only by organization that they can accomplish the highest objects, and to attain the position that they are entitled to, then its issuance will not have been in vain.

The material herein found has been gathered from many sources and has been revised by many hands, and is now offered to the farmers of Washington as a guide or "candle" to those who are seeking light and to answer to some extent some of the questions that arise among our members.

May it lead and light the way of future effort and result in splendid accomplishments, always with the laudable end in view of bettering conditions among our people.



READ AND PONDER.

ORGANIZATION A MEANS TO OUR FUTURE WELFARE.

The absolute necessity of organization is clearly shown by the Author of the universe, who, in the beginning, after arranging Paradise in the Garden of Eden, saw that the work was of no value without co-operation, he therefore created and sanctified the home.

Primitive man, being helpless as an individual and having few advantages over the brute, tribal relations were established among men for the purpose of protection against their common enemies, and the accomplishment of labor that would be too arduous for the few.

By the association of these tribes into nations, humanity began its upward ascent to the present high state of civilization. So, today, standing in the sunlight of the present, and looking back over the steps of time we can easily see that that organization has been the key to all progress and we can realize that if we would make better progress in the upward trend we must use that factor in every way possible to insure permanency and value in advancement.

Before the early settlers in the thirteen colonies made open resistance to King George they had to learn the necessity of united effort in order to accomplish their end and as a result of the union then formed the entire history of the world has been changed and America has come to be looked upon as the home of Liberty and the friend of the oppressed in all lands.

A DAY OF ORGANIZATION.

Organization having been a necessity in securing all past progress we can not but realize that its value is as great today as formerly, when the memorable words were uttered: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Progress along all lines must depend upon the character and strength of the various organizations that promote the interest of their respective callings. Never in the history of the world has so nearly all vocations in life been thoroughly organized as they are today, when every department of commerce, manufacture and finance is thoroughly prepared to act in unison on all matters effecting the common welfare; when labor, through its unions can speak as one man, and its members are willing to suffer all manner of privations and hardships for the good of the common membership.

Merchants, bankers, physicians, lawyers, and in fact every calling has its organization with the avowed purpose of attaining by strength of numbers, the desired end, thus teaching by object lessons, the value of organization.

THE FARMER MUST ORGANIZE.

Farmers must learn to profit by these examples, and keep step to the music of the age; for, whether we like it or not, these organizations of capital and labor are here and here to stay. Agriculture then, to protect itself from these two gigantic contending forces; to say to each, you must obey the law; to maintain the dignity of its calling; to elevate agriculture to its proper place; to secure a just reward for their labor; to ennoble farm life; to secure just legislation; to educate and elevate the Am-

erican farmer; to develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood; and in short to secure a square deal for all, farmers MUST have a thorough and strong organization.

KIND OF ORGANIZATION.

Such an organization must stand on high ideals, must seek to benefit all American farmers, "must not call the farmer from his work and place his mind upon some other subject, but by cheerful instruction, lighten and elevate his labor." Must be so constructed to supply the educational, social, financial and co-operative needs of all local communities, uniting them when needed into a county organization. Then these local and county organizations must form a strong state organization to be able to speak for the farmer of the state on all matters of legislation—to secure good laws and defeat bad ones, to supervise the educational and business interests of the farmers of the state. These state organizations must form a powerful national fraternity to promote, protect and defend the educational, social, legislative and financial interests of all farmers in the republic. Being so arranged that each individual member has his proportional work and responsibility in achieving success; and lastly must have sufficient financial standing to guarantee its permanency. Measuring up to this standard, we find absolutely but one organization, and that is what is known as the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

WHAT IS THE GRANGE?

The Grange is a fraternal organization of farmers, to secure these educational, social, financial and legislative benefits; national

in scope, non-partisan in politics, but truly patriotic, seeking to develop the highest standards of citizenship, non-sectarian in religion, but having its high ideas of morality, founded on the teachings of the Bible. Including in its membership not only the farmer but his family. Seeking to restore agriculture to the place assigned it by the Father of His Country as, "The most healthful, the most useful, and the noblest calling of man."

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry originated in the mind of O. H. Kelley, a Minnesota farmer of New England birth, who was sent in 1866 by the national commissioner of agriculture to the Southern states to study farming conditions in the war devastated sections. While on this trip, the idea of a national secret society of agriculturists to protect and advance their interests, and as a valuable means to restore kindly feeling among the people, first occurred to Mr. Kelley. In the full formation of the Order he was assisted by a few friends, all of them being men of high standing, an unbounded love of the soil and with the lofty ideals for agricultural toilers, seeing, with the eye of prophets a glorious future made possible by a wise use of this organization of the American farmer.

It is to the niece of "Father Kelley" that we owe the fact that our sisters and wives are permitted an equal part in the work of our Order. Sister Carrie Hall will long be remembered by the women of this nation as the one practical suffragist who made it possible to accomplish the things that have been accomplished by the women of the Grange.

These few men and this one noble woman worked with a zeal that was almost inspiration, for over two years, before they could say it answered their ideas of what the new order should be, and they could offer it to the farmers of the nation as their vehicle for progress.

When finally completed the ritual work consisted of four degrees for men and four for women, and these eight, being now combined into four combined degrees, is recognized as being the acme of perfection in the way of originality of thought, purity of sentiment and beauty of diction.

Having completed the ritual work and prepared a constitution upon which to found the order they organized the National Grange on December 4, 1867, and started a school of instruction for the education of men and women to go out and organize Subordinate Granges throughout the land, and in course of a short time there was found to be an urgent need for these organizers, for the demand for Granges was so great that soon it became a National power, and today members of our order can be found in more than thirty states and we have a membership of about half a million who are in good standing.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Grange is so closely linked with all that has pertained to rural development since its organization that it will be impossible to measure in words all the benefits it has conferred upon the farming class, but will call attention to the fact that there has been more agricultural progress since the Grange came into existence than in the centuries preceeding.

EDUCATION.

The founders of our order in their wisdom, made not wealth or power or material things fundamental, but builded upon the solid rock of education, seeking to "educate and elevate" the American farmer; so the great glory of the Grange is not measured in dollars, or legislative achievements, but in the improved character and ability of the men and women on the farm.

The high ideals set forth and constant opportunities for mental improvement offered have had a far reaching influence for good upon the million people who have been connected with our order, and the millions more with whom they have been associated.

The Grange has encouraged schools and agricultural education by all means within its power, and will exert an even greater influence in this direction in years to come.

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES.

Our order by the lessons of patriotism and good will exemplified by the social intercourse made necessary by the development of a complete harmony of interests, exerted a powerful influence in bringing about a kindly feeling between the farmers of the North and South.

The advent of the Grange and its attendant social blessings, has broken up the isolation of farm life. Thousands of farm homes have been made happier and better, and the members of farmers' families have been reaping the highest enjoyments of life through the mental and social opportunities offered to all Patrons of Husbandry.

Our Grange meetings should always be, and in most cases are places where the young may find chance to develop the lat-

ent powers that God has given them, and where the older ones can talk over the questions that are of interest to them as citizens and farmers.

Grange dinners, Grange suppers, Grange picnics, Grange "parties," good fellowship meetings and Grange entertainments have come to be recognized wherever known as the ideal of perfection as a place to enjoy ones self, and that Grange is not living up to its privilege that does not hold one or more of these affairs at least once a quarter.

When we show the people that we are enjoying ourselves as well as working for the uplifting of humanity they will not be slow to signify their desire to unite with us in the good work.

BUSINESS CO-OPERATION.

Through the principles of mutual protection and co-operation as taught in the Grange, farmers in all parts of the country have saved themselves thousands of dollars through Grange mutual fire and life insurance companies.

FIRE INSURANCE

In Washington we are carrying a fire insurance through the Washington Fire Relief Association which was organized about eighteen years ago, and which is now carrying over four million of dollars in risks among the Patrons of the state, making it the cheapest as well as one of the safest insurance to be had.

We insure only the property of Patrons, so there can be no chance for any great loss at one time and place as would be if we carried city insurance. Our officers are farmers, who do the work of the Association "be-

tween times" at a low rate of salary, so the cost is brought down to the minimum, and costs only a fraction of what the same insurance can be got elsewhere.

Our rates are dependent upon the risk that is taken, but by far the larger part is in the first class, and carries a rate for five years of thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars, with an annual assessment of fifteen cents per hundred dollars, payable the first of each year, with a bare possibility of extra assessments if we should be called upon to meet excessively heavy losses at any time. Our past history shows that the fifteen mill assessment will pay all losses and expenses during a period of years, so that is the amount adopted.

We have an agent in each Grange whose duty it is to take all applications that may be desired, so you do not have to go to town to have the matter attended to.

Any further information may be secured by addressing J. O. Wing, secretary, Washougal, Wash.

LIFE INSURANCE.

This matter is being taken care of by the Patrons' Life Insurance Association of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, of which Bro. Wing is also the director, and any questions along this line will be gladly answered by him.

The membership is divided into classes of one thousand and the assessments for death losses is about twenty-five cents. A person may join four classes, and so, if the classes are full, will be carrying an insurance of two hundred and fifty dollars per class.

This is rather a death benefit than an insurance association.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

The Washington State Grange has no money invested in any form of business enterprise, but has assisted in the organization of a co-operative association at Seattle, known as the Producers' and Consumers' Co-Operative Company, Limited, which has in view the unification of all co-operative associations in the state, and combining orders to give power in reduced prices to the consumer and higher prices to the producer, by cutting out as many of the middle-men as possible and so save the many and excessive profits that are demanded by these people.

This is not strictly a Grange affair, but we lend it our influence and it is officered largely by members of our order. It is not considered wise for a Grange to go into the trades as an organization, but its members are encouraged to do this when it is deemed for their interest. All such enterprises should be watched closely, however, and all business should be done on strictly business principles, so as to keep the chance of failure as low as possible.

There are several associations of this sort in the state and all are doing a good business and saving the members a large amount of money in their needed supplies. The success they are achieving is of great value to them educationally as well as financially and is commanding attention and compelling the respect of many who have heretofore looked upon the farmer only as an easy and desirable prey.

OTHER CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES.

In many places the Grange has been used as a vehicle, or incubator, so to speak, for the inception of various enterprises, such

as rural telephones, rural mail delivery routes, building of halls, Grange and agricultural fairs, establishing libraries, taking steps to overcome graft and illegal practices among our public officers and in sending letters and petitions to our legislators both in congress and in our own state capitol, to demand the reforms which we need. Much has been accomplished in various parts of our state along these lines, and in general the Grange works for the betterment of conditions in our rural neighborhoods.

Our declaration of purposes, in speaking of our aims, says: "We shall endeavor—to develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster a mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and to crop no more than we can cultivate. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system and every other system that tends to prodigality and waste which leads to bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement."

These purposes are being fulfilled in thousands of communities and wherever a live Grange has been working for any length of time it has broadened and deepened the lives of its members. Thought has been

quicken; investigation stimulated; loneliness and dullness and the fruits of these—jealousy, bickerings and superstition—have disappeared. The moral, social and educational uplift given to a community by an active Grange can not be measured. The material benefits may be traced, in part, at least. Reference has been made to the various forms of enterprise in a business way, that the Grange has taken hold of, but in matters of legislation our organization is showing an activity that is having its influence on the laws of our state and nation.

LEGISLATION.

Much has been accomplished, both in state and nation, in a legislative way, by the Grange.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION ACCOMPLISHED.

It was through the efforts of the Grange that the rural postal routes were established and maintained until they became so thoroughly established that they are fixtures. Every mail box throughout our land is a monument to Grange activity.

It was our organization that accomplished the establishment of agricultural colleges and experiment stations that have done so much to teach our farmers improved methods of farming and introduced new plants into our farming sections.

To the Grange we owe the advancement of the Bureau of Agriculture to the dignity of a Department.

It was the Grange that has prevented the subsidizing of ships and so saved vast amounts of money to the country.

The Grange, by earnest and persistent work secured the passage of the oleomar-

gerine law that prevents that article displacing butter without being recognized.

To the Grange we owe those laws that place railroads under control of the government and prevent the use of favoritism to the advantage of a favored few, and to the damage of others.

It was the Grange that forced the passage of the denatured alcohol law that made possible the use of that article for heating and lighting purposes.

It was our organization that championed the pure food law that forces all food products to be labeled so we may know when we are eating poisoned foods.

The lately introduced Postal Savings Banks are a monument to the efforts of Grange activity, and we hope to soon see them established in every postal money order office in the country.

These and many other things have been accomplished by the Grange, and we now desire to add the Parcels Post, National Highways and any other reform that can be accomplished.

STATE LEGISLATION.

If in state legislation we can not claim so much it is because our organization has only recently become a power in Washington but it was the Grange that, more than any other organization, accomplished the equal suffrage that we boast of in our state.

It was through our earnest endeavor, in conjunction with other organizations, that we accomplished the advanced legislation in the legislature of Washington the past winter.

We have, affecting the farmer, a stronger and better grain inspection law; a better

horticultural law which makes that department of more value to our fruit raisers; an amended primary law, that places supreme judges back on the ballot; and we shall have a chance to vote on the initiative and referendum and recall at the next general election.

During the past legislative session we kept a committee on hand to keep a lookout on the actions of the legislators, and the results show that it was wise to do so, for now we are looked to in all matters affecting the general interest, showing that we have an increasing influence which we should use wisely.

The above mentioned results have been of sufficient benefit to agriculture to deserve the membership of every tiller of the soil; but it is not as a reward for past services, but to assist in the solution of the great problems of the future, that we ask your assistance.

Remember that all these results have been accomplished by the united action of a very small part of the farmers of the state and nation. What, then, could be accomplished if YOU and all like you would join hands in a grand forward movement to secure the improvements that we so much need, such as parcels post, popular election of senators and national highway building.

WHAT THE GRANGE STANDS FOR.

We have not accomplished all that we desire, but we will keep on educating, persuading, agitating until the producers will join hands and make one united effort to demand those things that are for the betterment of their condition.

The Grange stands for a better and more equitable tax law, one that will encourage

the improvement of property; that will discourage the holding of property for the purpose of benefitting by the improvement of adjoining property.

The Grange stands for the right of every community to control its own affairs and the emancipation of the people from the thralldom of monopolistic control and centralized power, and if there is any question of public interest that it has overlooked we ask that you give us facts and we will take steps to see what can be done to remedy any evil that exists. If we can not accomplish the desired end by purely Grange effort we will endeavor to interest the rest of the citizenship by carrying on a campaign of education and make it an issue of election, and win by force of public opinion; and right here is where we need your assistance as a member of our organization, for the greater backing any idea has the quicker it will become the idea of the majority and the less time it takes to educate "the other fellow."

The Grange is doing and has done a great work for its members. Farm homes are brighter, farm life easier, farm schools and colleges are better, and farmers are more prosperous because of Grange effort, and it only needs the active co-operation of farmers in general to secure to each his just share of the wealth he produces, and place in his hands the means to enjoy it to the full.

The Grange will continue to lead its members in advanced educational lines of thought and action, developing the mind and heart to a full realization of the best things, seeking to make each Patron a moral and intellectual power. While the Grange needs

and deserves the co-operation and assistance of all interested in agriculture, those outside the gates need the advantages accruing from membership even more. The future demands of every farmer his best thought and action to secure the welfare of his country and calling; how can he better secure these results than by working with others who seek the same end?

Join with us and we will assure you more pleasure and happiness in life; a greater opportunity for receiving good for yourself and a greater one for doing good to others.

But, membership alone will not bring these blessings. It will take a united effort, working hand in hand to secure the desired end, and we urge you, not to merely join our order, but to join, heart and hand, in the work that we are doing.

“Let us emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming” and so shape the destiny of our country that millions yet unborn will call us blessed.

WHO MAY JOIN THE GRANGE.

All farmers and their wives, their sons and daughters, over the age of fourteen years, and all persons directly engaged in agriculture, and having no interest in conflict with the purposes of our order, and who bear a good moral character may be admitted into our order. The Grange is the one farmers' organization that has stood the test of over forty years and is growing stronger both in membership and influence. A strong effort is being made to organize all of the unorganized states and all the counties in the several Grange states, and when this is accomplished the power of the order will know no bounds.

THE COST OF MEMBERSHIP.

The fees for membership in an organized Grange are one dollar and a half for men, seventy-five cents for women, one dollar for boys between fourteen and sixteen and fifty cents for girls of like age.

As charter fees in a new Grange men pay one dollar, and women, boys and girls pay fifty cents. In all cases two quarters' dues are paid in advance, amounting to not less than thirty cents per quarter.

A good part of this amount remains in the treasury of the Subordinate Grange and is used to defray the expenses of the Grange. The rest is paid to the State Grange and is used to build up the order and to pay the expenses of the State and National organization.

An itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the State Grange is published annually in the Journal of Proceedings of the state meeting which is held the first of June of each year, and from time to time in the Pacific Grange Bulletin, our state paper.

The National Grange has an invested surplus of over \$100,000 but now the income of that body is distributed among the states to pay for organization work.

The State Grange has not been laying up any funds, but is spending its income in extension work in different parts of the state, as well as in doing lecture work among our Granges, and as a result of this the Order has grown from a membership of about three thousand four years ago, found in ninety Granges, to over fifteen thousand now, in over three hundred Granges.

NEW GRANGES.

To organize new Granges requires the ap-

plication of at le st thirteen persons, four of whom must be of either sex, and the payment of a charter fee of fifteen dollars, which must be sent to the secretary of the State Grange, who sends the outfit that is furnished to such organizations. The number should, except in special cases, not be less than twenty, as a fewer number is apt to bcome discouraged.

An authorized deputy is sent to instruct and obligate the new Grange, and install its officers. Usually a deputy is present at the first meeting, but this is not necessary.

No name may appear upon the charter list unless the fees and dues are paid as stated above. This may be done by a friend, and the applicant may not be present until later to take the obligation.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

"It costs too much."

The cost compared with the benefits is but a trifle. The revenues could not be lessened without seriously crippling the work.

"Too much ceremony for farmers."

Its ceremony is not cumbersome. Ceremony is akin to system, and system is essential to any organization or calling. "Hence we have a ceremony of initiation that binds us in a mutual fraternity, as with a band of iron, but although its influence is so powerful its application is as gentle as the silken cord that binds a wreath of flowers." The busy farmer and his family can but return from the Grange meeting refreshed in mind and body and prepared for more and better work.

"It takes too much time."

It is impossible to accomplish anything that is of value without consuming time.

When the time of a Grange is occupied in live work it will bring large returns in knowledge, happiness and a broader insight into life and its problems.

"It is too conservative."

All great organizations must of necessity be more or less conservative if they hope to maintain the respect of mankind. Freaks, fads and fancies come and go, but the Grange, with its broad yet conservative platform, ever true to American agriculture, will go on forever until its work is done and the world is thoroughly educated and mankind is enjoying its full fruits of labor.

"It is a secret society."

It is secret only in the sense of being private. It is not an oath bound society. It is no more secret than a well regulated family, or several branches of the Christian church. All of these conduct their business in private. Were the Grange less secret and less conservative it would have, doubtless long since, gone the way that other farm organizations have gone. They came into existence after the Grange, and proposed to eliminate the objectionable features, so-called, of our Order, such as ceremony, secrecy, conservatism and cost, but they have long ago died, yet the Grange still lives.

"But the Grange uses signs."

Who does not? All use them because they are both more expressive and impressive than words and because they can be seen and heard where words can not. When any one calls at a private house he raps on the door or rings the bell. No one ever claimed that it was morally wrong if by rapping a certain number of times, or in a certain way he could tell those within who it was without?

What could armies, railroads, mines or factories do without signs? Was not the Jewish, and is not the Christian religion founded upon signs and emblems?

PERMANENCY OF THE GRANGE.

The Grange has come to stay. The National Grange was organized December 4, 1867, and in many respects it is stronger now than it ever was, and is gaining in strength every day. Having outlived a generation, it has passed the experimental stage.

Come and join with us and we will assure you of enlarged opportunities, both for getting and doing good.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Secure the names of at least thirteen, more is far better, of people, four of whom, at least must be of either sex, all of whom have paid the required fee and dues, one dollar for men and fifty cents for women and children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, and send to the nearest deputy or to the secretary of the State Grange, along with a charter fee of fifteen dollars, when steps will be taken to complete the organization.

In case there is no deputy near, the first organization meeting may be held by yourselves, when you elect a master, a lecturer and a secretary and choose a name for the Grange, and when received by the secretary of the State Grange he will see that the organization is completed.

All charter fees above the fifteen dollars remain in the Subordinate treasury.

If there is any chance for an organization

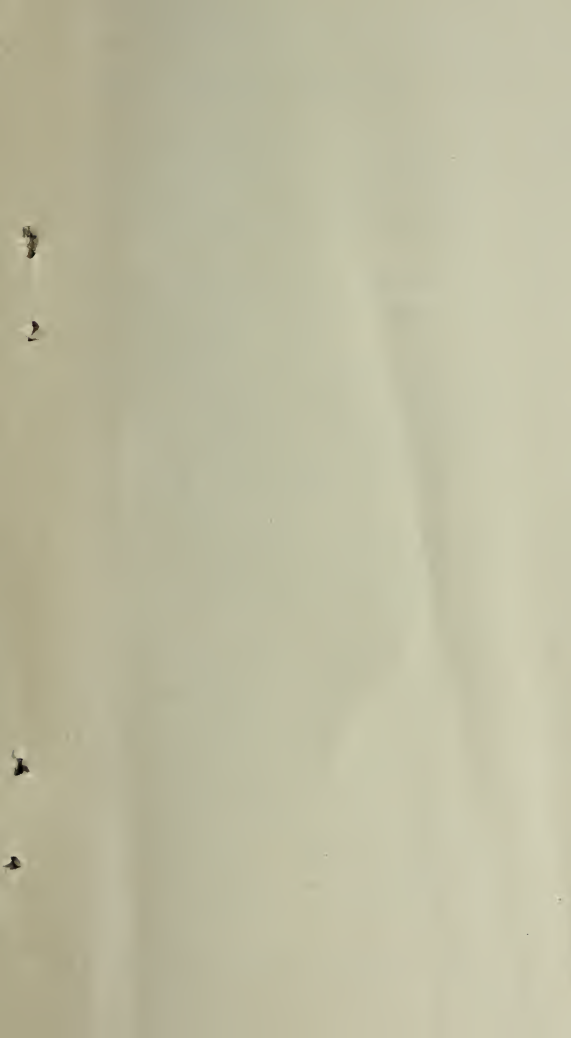
in your neighborhood, or any place you know of, or write to the master, secretary or any deputy, sending names of people to whom we can write, when literature will be sent and an effort made to interest them in Grange work.

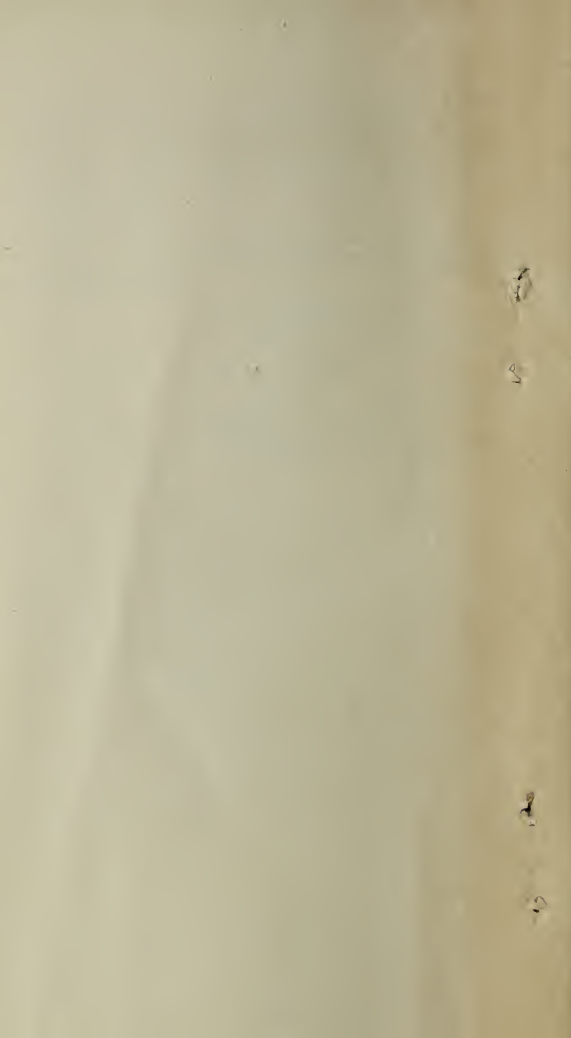
For further information address any officer or deputy whose name may be found in this booklet.

C. B. KEGLEY,
Master, Palouse, Wash.

C. W. FRASE,
Lecturer, Alpha, Wash.

FRED. W. LEWIS,
Secretary, Tumwater, Wn.





Ritualistic Work

There are seven degrees in the Grange ritual.

Four are conferred by the Subordinate Grange, one by the Pomona or County Grange, one by the State Grange and one by the National Grange.

Each degree conveys a beautiful moral lesson.

The subordinate degrees typify the four seasons and the four periods of life.

The first degree is Spring—Childhood. The lesson is faith. Faith that the Author of Nature will cause harvest to follow seed time, as he has done since the creation, alone prompts the farmer to prepare the ground in early spring. Faith is the characteristic of childhood.

The second degree, Summer—Youth, Here hope is in the ascendant. The farmer's hopes rise or fall as the conditions favor or retard vegetation. Youth is full of hope as it looks out into the future.

The third degree, Autumn—Manhood and Womanhood. Charity is now taught. The full garner and the full possession of the powers of mind and body present a fit time to reach out and lend a helping hand to the less fortunate.

The fourth degree, Winter—Old Age. Fidelity is the lesson. The time has come to sit down and enjoy the fruits of labor and the rewards of a well spent life. This is especially the time to have a conscience void of offense toward God and man.



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Why Not Join With Us This Good Work ?

In the foregoing we have tried to you, in as short and concise manner possible, of the Grange, so as to interest you in this strong and growing organization and convince you of its merits.

If we have done this, we ask you take a step further and become a member, both for your own and our good, for we need you as much as you need us.

If there be a Grange within reach you get in touch with some of its members and get them to take your application. If there be none near you what can be done to get one so you can join.

After joining do not become easily discouraged if things do not move once as you would like, but keep pushing and urging others to push with you, upward, not downward, onward, backward, until the desired end is attained. Aim to make your Grange moulded of public opinion for your neighborhood and see that it stands a step or two in advance, so that it will be recognized as a leader in all public matters.

Let us hear from you soon.

C. B. KEGLEY, Master, Palouse.

C. W. FRASE, Lecturer, Alpha.

FRED W LEWIS, Secretary, Palouse.